NOTE III.

A NEW SPECIES OF THE LONGICORN GENUS BACCHISA, PASC.

DESCRIBED BY

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Bacchisa nigriventris, sp. n. ♂.

Length 9,25 mm., breadth at the shoulders 3 mm.; length of the antennae 14,5 mm.

Fulvous-yellow, the head, thorax and legs somewhat darker than the elytra; the apical third of the mandibles, the eyes, the antennae (except the basal third of the scape, the base of the 2nd joint and the extreme apex), the metasternum and the abdomen, black, the segments of the latter however faintly margined with fulvous.

The head glossy, impunctate, with a narrow median dark line which extends from the front margin of the clypeus up to the pronotum. On the middle of the front margin of the clypeus a sharp tooth is present, which is directed forward, whereas the head between the upper divisions of the eyes is raised and distinctly produced into a tubercle on the forehead. A large rounded impression may be observed on the vertex. Moreover the head is provided with four tufts of long fulvous hairs, one on the tooth of the clypeus, another on the vertex between the frontal tubercle and the impression the remaining two between the inferior divisions of the eyes and the antennary tubers; of the last mentioned tufts the hairs gradually decrease in length towards the antennary tubers. The antennae glossy at the basal half, becoming opaque towards the tip, thinly covered with rather long erect yellow hairs, especially on the under surface. The scape a little longer than the 2nd and 3rd joint taken together, somewhat constricted in the middle, its apical half thicker than the basal half; the 3rd, 4th and 5th joints slightly swollen at the top and gradually decreasing in length; the following joints cylindrical and of about equal length.

The prothorax slightly constricted anteriorly and posteriorly; the pronotum glossy, showing a few punctures and some erect yellow hairs; before the hind margin there is a transverse groove, which is provided with a transverse ridge. The scutellum transverse, abruptly declivous at the top which make it appears broadly truncate.

The elytra parallel, rounded at the apex, covered with a sericeous pubescence of the same color of the tegument, and spread all over with erect yellow hairs; they are provided with punctures which are of a dark color at the bottom and larger and deeper on the basal half; the impressed line parallel with the suture shows similar punctures; on each elytron a vestige of two longitudinal costae may be observed.

The under surface covered with a thin greyish pubescence and some erect hairs, the legs with erect yellow hairs.

The specimen here described was among a small collection of Coleoptera from the island of Sumbawa, presented to the Leyden Museum by his Excellence J. W. van Lansberge.

In the same collection there was also a female specimen which differs from the above described male by its somewhat different coloration (the fulvous-yellow color being clear yellow, the posterior fourth of the elytra black, the antennae almost entirely black with only the extreme base of the scape and the extreme apex of the last joint yellow, and the sides of the mesosternum spotted with black), by the somewhat different punctuation of the elytra (the punctures disappear almost entirely towards the apex, and the impressed line which accompanies the suture is impunctate), by the scutellum which is impressed, not declivous, at the top, and, moreover, by the following differences which however are no doubt sexual, viz: larger size (length 11 mm., breadth at the shoulders 3,5 mm), thicker and shorter antennae (of the length of the body), unarmed head (neither toothed, tuberculated nor tufted, but very broad and flat between the antennary tubers) and large somewhat swollen apical ventral segment (as long as the 2nd, 3rd and 4th taken together). — Perhaps this specimen will prove to be a variety of the female of my *Bacchisa nigriventris* for which I propose the name *apicalis*, which name might also be retained if further investigations show that the described female belongs to a distinct species.

Leyden Museum, October 1880.